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Western media attacked

Moscow, June 11: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India accused the Western press of launching a campaign of "calumny, hatred and falsehood" against her following India's declaration of a state of emergency last year.

Mrs. Gandhi made the statement during a new conference after signing a joint pledge with Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev to strengthen Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation.

The Indian Prime Minister arrived in Moscow on Tuesday for a long-postponed official visit and has been given the most lavish treatment afforded a foreign leader since former president Richard Nixon toured the Soviet Union in 1972.

She later flew to Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, for two days before returning home.

During her visit, Tass, the official Soviet news agency, stepped up attacks on the role of China in the third world. But Mrs. Gandhi said Soviet leaders had not criticized her recent moves to mend relations with Peking.

Mrs. Gandhi said she thought Kremlin leaders understood India's decision to exchange ambassadors with China.

Asked by a Soviet journalist if she could explain what he called a campaign in the Western press over the past year against India, Mrs. Gandhi said she felt she was in good company because the Western commentators now attacking her were the same as those who had attacked Indian independence movement leader Mahatma Gandhi and her father, Jawaharlal Nehru.

"Now they are carrying on the campaign of calumny, hatred and falsehood against me," Mrs. Gandhi said.

Mrs. Gandhi said the question of security in the Indian Ocean also had been discussed with Soviet leaders. "Our view is that it should be an area of co-operation," she said.

In a clear reference to U.S. plans to set up a base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, she added: "There is a difference between ships passing by and a permanent base, especially if it is a nuclear one."

JP invited to Congress

Patna, June 7 (Samachar): Shashi Bhushan, a Congress Member of Parliament has invited Sarvodaya leader Jayaprakash Narayan to join hands with the Congress party to establish a socialist republic in India.

Mr. Bhushan told newsmen here that the present efforts of Mr. Narayan to form a single party comprising four Opposition parties were simply a "waste of time."

"If he sincerely believes in socialism he should join the efforts of the Congress to establish a socialist republic in the country," he added.

The Congress leader also invited the anti-Communist, anti-imperialist and socialist forces to come together to establish a true socialist society.

Scheme to attract capital from overseas Indians

New Delhi, June 15 (Samachar): The Indian Government has announced a new liberalised scheme to attract remittances and investments from Indian residents abroad for setting up industries in the priority and export-oriented sectors.

Minister of State for Industry and Civil Supplies A.C. George told a new conference here that under the new scheme, non-resident Indians would be allowed to make equity investment of the industries included in appendix one of the industrial licensing policy of 1973.

Non-resident Indians could also participate in other industries provided they have an undertaking to export at least 60 per cent of the output. In the case of industries reserved for the small scale sector, they should undertake to export 75 per cent of the total production.

They would also be allowed to import capital equipment up to the limit of foreign exhange brought by them. Besides they would be permitted to import raw materials in terms of import policy in force from time to time. Profits in units set up under the scheme would be fully repatriable.

Mr. George said the capital would also be repatriated after the unit has gone into commercial production subject to the adherence of export obligations, if any, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Reserve Bank of India.

Exemption from wealth tax would also be available for investment under the scheme to such non-residents of Indian origin who return to India for permanent settlement. This exemption would take effect from April 1, 1977 and apply in relation to assessment year 1977-78 and subsequent years.

Plan to end tax evasion

Bangalore, June 14 (Samachar): The Income-Tax Department has launched a 10-point programme to end tax evasion in India S.R. Mehta, Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes, said here.

Under the new programme, he said the department would wage a "relentless war against black money" through intensified search and seizure operations and prosecution of tax evaders all over the country.

Mr. Mehta, who was addressing members of the Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce and Industry said the department would also undertake a selective survey to discover new taxpayers.

He assured the tax payers that six of the 10 points were devoted to help the assesses. "The main object of the project is to make a certain amount of awareness in the department that the income tax officer should act as a friend and guide of the assessee and he should earn the assessee's goodwill."

Mr. Mehta said that the 10-point programme consisted of:

1) Maximum efforts to create an atmosphere of trust between the honest tax payer and the department with utmost courtesy to him and speedy settlement of his tax matters.

2) Massive campaign for the tax payer's education to promote voluntary compliance with tax laws.

3) Simplification of procedures, with a view to accepting eventually the bulk of the returns of income without calling tax payers to income-tax officers.

4) Sympathetic consideration of bona fide and technical mistakes, if any, on the part of the tax payer.

5) Correct and speedy credit for taxes already paid and a time-bound programme for setting rectification and refund claims.

6) Relentless war against black money, including intensification of search and seizure operations and prosecution of tax offenders.

7) Re-activisation of special squads for on-the-spot surveys in posh localities to unearth, unaccounted investment and unexplained expenditure on ostentatious living.

8) Selective survey to discover new tax payers.

9) Intensive scrutiny and investigation of a certain number of cases as a deterrent against tax evasion.

10) Maximum resources mobilisation by stricter enforcement of collection and recovery provisions.

Ten million F.P.acceptors

New Delhi, June 13 (Samachar): A target of 10.13 million acceptors has been fixed for the family planning drive during 1976-77, as against the target of 75,10,000 acceptors during 1975-76 according to official sources.

According to estimated projections, the target for 1976-77 is to include 4.30 million cases of sterilisation, 1.14 million cases of IUD insertions and 4.69 millions regular users of conventional contraceptives and other methods.

The quantum of targets was reviewed and finalised at a recent meeting of the Central Councils of Health and Family Planning.

The highest target in terms of sterilisation - 552,000-has been assigned to Maharashtra. The target for the State during 1975-76 was 318,300. Tamil Nadu comes next, with a projected 500,000 sterilisation, as against only 211,3000 during the preceding year. Sterilisation targets for both Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh was 170,000 and for Andhra Pradesh 294,000. For West Bengal, the target is 192,500 and for Bihar 300,000.

In terms of the total number of acceptors, the target for UP is the highest - 12,02,900, followed by Maharashtra-855,800, Tamil Nadu-683,000, West Bengal-646,000, Andhra Pradesh-587,800, Madhya Pradesh-582,400 and Bihar-527,000.

Among the Union Territories, Delhi leads with a sterilisation target of 29,000 for 1976-77. For Goa, Daman and Diu, the target is 8,000 and for Pondichaerry, 5,300. In all, 290,000 acceptors are expected to be covered in Delhi during 1976-77.

Targets have been set on the basis of programme performance in the various States during the preceding year. The shortfalls in the achievement of goals in the first two years of the fifth plan and the urgent need for stepping up the overall family planning effort explains the revision in targets this year. Some other factors, such as performance gap in coverage of target couples, have also been taken into account.

A relatively greater stress on sterilisation is one of the highlights of the 1976-77 strategy.

It has been impressed upon the States that progress is to be reviewed every month and lacunae in execution anywhere investigated and bottlenecks removed promptly.

Canada to resume aid?

by **Bharat P. Mathur**

Ottawa, June 3, 1976.

It is reliably understood that the Canadian Government will take a crucial decision about the resumption of economic development aid to India within one month.

The question has been under the consideration of the Government since its unilateral announcement on the termination of nuclear co-operation with India in the third week of May. The Canadian International Development Agency has already provided to the Federal Cabinet all the information it required in this connection.

A broad indication of this was given by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. MacEachen, in the House of Commons when he expressed the Government's readiness to review other elements of mutual interest in Canada's overall ties with India which, it believed, "must not be allowed to lapse through any lack of will on our part".

Canada had suspended all non-food economic assistance to India in the fields of agriculture, transportation, communications, oil exploration, power and irrigation and industrial research two years ago along with the stoppage of shipments of nuclear material and equipment following India's atomic explosion. All that had continued was food aid and support of on-going projects.

Currently, relations between the two countries are regarded here to be at the lowest ebb ever since India became independent 30 years ago.

Indians knew Relativity Theory

New Delhi, June 11 (Samachar): Theory of relativity, espounded by Albert Einstein at the beginning of this century, was known to Indian thinkers thousands of years ago, according to a noted scholar of Vedanta philosophy.

Vyasa Rishi was the first to think of a definite relationship between time and space, says Bani Deshpande in his book "The Universe of Vedanta".

Time, Vyasa said was not only a concept reflecting the universal property of material processes to follow one after another in a definite sequence or Krama, as he called it, but was a form of the existence of matter.

Karana Rishi was the first Indian to propound the atomic theory of paramanuvada. According to his theory the universe was not the creation of god or supernatural force but that the matter was composed of a number of atoms of various elements.

But this theory was rejected by Kapila Muni who founded the Sankhya and Yoga schools of Vedanta philosophy. He developed the theory of dialecticism or Satharya. According to this matter is eternal and is evolving and developing dialectically in its various manifestations.

He laid down the laws of this development and sought to establish the indivisibility of cause and effect on the basis of which matter is evolving and would continue to develop eternally.

Parliamentary system backed

New Delhi, June 10 (Samachar): A "national committee" set up by some Opposition parties for review of the Constitution has agreed that the parliamentary system of Government is best suited to India and said it should not be given up in favour of the presidential or any other system.

The committee has also agreed with the Swaran Singh Committee's proposal to make India a "secular" republic but says the move to affirm the "Socialist" nature of the republic at this juncture "is only a camouflage to confuse the people."

The nine-member committee, which has Era Sezhiyan and Krishan Kant MPs, as conveners, released here its interim report dealing with the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee of the Congress on constitutional changes.

The members of the committee include M.C. Chagla, K. Santhanam, Shanti Bhushan, Babubhai Patel, V.M. Tarkunde and H.V. Kamath. It was set up last March at a meeting of Opposition MPs and leaders from academic and social life of the country held in Bombay.

The committee was of the view that the proposed constitutional amendments should be brought forward only after a new Lok Sabha was elected by people.

The committee did not agree with the proposal to amend Article 368 to provide that any amendment passed in accordance with the requirements specified in the Article shall not be called in question in any court on any ground.

It suggested that the Article be amended to provide that any amendment to the Constitution which affected its basic structure or framework would not take effect till it was ratified by people in a referendum.

Priority for oil exploration

New Delhi, June 11 (Samachar): The annual Plan for 1976-77 has accorded top priority to the exploration and rapid development of the off-shore oil fields in Bombay High, in the four-pronged oil strategy outlined for the year.

The annual Plan, which has earmarked Rs 2,669.3 million for oil exploration and development programmes, has also emphasised the need for exploration and rapid development of deeper horizons in the on-shore producing areas in the western and eastern regions, intensification of prospecting and exploration for oil in the central region and modernisation of exploration equipment and technology.

Self-reliance in Steel technology

Ranchi, June 15 (Samachar): India has become practically self-reliant in steel technology and Indian engineers can now design, manufacture and install steel plants without foreign assistance.

This is the view of engineers, from designers to operating personnel, engaged in steel production in the various steel plants and allied institutions in the eastern region, writes Samachar's industrial correspondent.

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RUPEE REVALUED AGAINST POUND

Bombay, June 11 (Samachar): The Indian rupee has been revalued as against the British pound sterling for the sixth time in eight months so as to effect an overall upward valuation of the rupee by about 13 per cent.

The rupee-sterling rates announced by the Reserve Bank of India May 29 placed the middle rate for rupee at Rs 16.00 per pound sterling against Rs 16.50 per sterling on April 23 last, showing a revaluation of the rupee by around 3 per cent in five weeks.

The present buying rate for one pound sterling has been fixed at Rs 15.95 as against Rs 16.45 on April 23 and the selling rate at Rs 16.05 against Rs 16.55.

On September 25 last year, when the rupee was delinked from the pound, the middle rate had been fixed at Rs 18.31 with the buying and selling rates placed at Rs 18.26 and Rs 18.36, respectively.

The gain for the rupee as against the pound sterling in eight months, reckoned at the middle rates, amounts to Rs 2.31 per pound sterling or about 13 per cent.

The first revaluation of the rupee vis-a-vis the pound sterling took place on December 5 last year, the second on March 8, the third on March 11, the fourthon April 3 and the fifth on April 23.

NEWS IN BRIEF

PM WANTS ASIA TO GAIN ECONOMIC STABILITY

New Delhi, June 11 (Samachar): The Prime Minister has said that the safest guarantee for peace and stability in the Asian region "is for every country to become economically strong and stable through a more equitable distribution of the products of labour."

Speaking to Soviet correspondents here, Mrs Gandhi said: "We believe that the chief threat to stability in Asia is economic stagnation and social injustice."

At the same time, peaceful bilateral methods were necessary to resolve difference and settle disputes.

"India has consistently applied this approach to promote peace, understanding and co-operation. I am glad to say that this approach has had some success," she said.

BOROOAHS CALL TO FIGHT NEO COLONIALISM

New Delhi, June 11 (Samachar): Congress President D.K.Borooah has called for the emergence of an "African personality," a concept which could unite the whole of free Africa in a joint effort for socio-economic development and for resisting neo-colonialism.

"We are prepared to go as far as the African nations themselves will go in their fight for political freedom," Mr. Borooah said at a meeting here on the occasion of Africa Day.

Bilateralism truimphs

By A. J. Singh

The resumption of diplomatic links with China and Pakistan is a splendid tribute to Mrs. Gandhi's far-sightedness and tactical skill. It is also a triumph of the Concept of Bilateralism that India has persistently followed under her leadership, and the exclusion of interference by the super-powers in India Affairs.

When the Simla summit was convened in June '72, the consensus of public opinion in this country held that a final and formal settlement of the Kashmir issue should be the launching-pad for all talks with Pakistan. Rejecting outright this Chauvinistic attitude, Mrs. Gandhi said that a just peace alone could be durable. The recent agreement for the exchange of Ambassadors between the two neighbours amply vindicates her stand.

India's unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Pak territory and her efforts to persuade Sheikh Mujibur Rehman to rescind his just demand for the trial of Pakistan's P.O.W's for the genocide in Bangla Desh, have established her credibility with other Muslim countries like Iran, and gave her a leverage in building a friendly relationship with them. In view of Iran's present status in International community based upon its oil wealth, Indo-Iranian friendship is highly beneficial to both these countires.

India needs to secure oil credits on reasonable terms to underwrite at least partly its heavy load of additional payments caused by the spurt in oil prices. Also, the rapidly growing Iranian Market is absorbing more and more of Indian goods.

Significant still is the Shah of Iran's gesture in trying to promote Indo-Pak accord. Once he became convinced of India's genuine desire to live peacefully with Pakistan, the Shah has not only withheld weapons from Pakistan but also persuaded Mr. Bhurto to seek accommodation with India. Not only this, he has also helped to demolish the baseless calumny that India caters to foreign interests more than its own.

Iran, for her part, needs India's support and endorsement of her desire to emerge independent of the USA India's role in assiduously maintaining friendly relationship with both Iran and Iraq when they were warring in 1973-4, has enabled her to sincerely hail their mutual comprise as a contribution to peace, stability and Independence of all the countries in the region.

Further, this country's attempts to restore a level of understanding with Nepal, Burma, Sri Lanka and China have re-won for her a respect in the world community, which was lost after the 1962 military debacle in NEFA.

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

New Delhi, June 11 (Samachar): Srinagar will have an international airport in about two years to enable foreign tourists to fly directly to the valley, according to Sunam Narboo, Kashmir's Minister for Tourism.

URGENT STEPS TO TAX RURAL RICH URGED

New Delhi, June 11 (Samachar): The Planning Commission has called for urgent measures to tax the rural rich for raising additional resources to finance the record Plan for 1976-77.

The annual Plan document notes with concern the "rather modest" contribution of direct taxes on agriculture in raising additional resources for developmental outlay, despite the fact that public investment has contributed substantially to the development of agriculture.

SHARKS TURN MAN EATERS

New Delhi, June 14 (Samachar): A marine biologist has said that Indian sea sharks in the Hooghly at Calcutta have acquired the taste for human flesh and turned into man-eaters.

The sharks (charcharias gangeticus) are very aggressive but they had rarely been known to carry their victims. They, however, have acquired the taste for human flesh after habitual eating of corpses thrown into the Ganges says Dr. M. Arvindakshan of the Marine Fisheries Research Sub-Station in Bombay.

INDIA IS TO GET 25 MILLION DOLLAR WORLDBANK LOAN FOR SEED PLAN

New Delhi, June 15 (Samachar): India is to get a World Bank assistance of 25 million dollars for implementing the first phase of the national seeds programme, according to a World Bank announcement made here.

"The first stage of the program will cover setting up of seed corporations in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra with a total investment of Rs 400 million.

The national seeds programme envisages the setting up of eight seed corporations in different States with World Bank assistance.

INDIA TO SET UP SPINNING MILL IN TANZANIA

New Delhi, June 11 (Samachar): A six-man export promotion delegation sponsored by the Indian Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association, which has just concluded a four-day visit to Dar-es-Salaam, has signed an agreement in principle with the National Textile Corporation of Tanzania for setting up a 25,000 spindle spinning mill at an estimated cost of Rs 60 million.

CALL FOR MERGER OF AITUC AND INTUC

Bombay, June 13(Samachar): Mrs. Roza Deshpande of the Communist Party of India (CPI) has called for the merger of the CPI-controlled All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) and the Congress-led Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)

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New era

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K.P. Mukherji,
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By Our Corresp

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Right to property to stay

New Delhi, June 15 (Samachar)
The Government turned down in the Rajya Sabha the demand for deleting the right to property from the Fundamental Rights.

The Deputy Labour Minister, Balgovind Verma, said that if the property right was abolished it would put an end to the savings habit and affect capital formation.

He was intervening in an inconclusive discussions on a non-official resolution of Nath Singh (Cong) seeking to delete the right to property from the Fundamental Rights and to include the "right to employment" therein.

Mr. Verma said that if the right to property was abolished the Government would not be able to do many things it intended to do.

He, however, said the time might come when it would be possible to do away with the property right after taking into consideration public opinion.

Mr. Verma said the Government had already taken a number of steps like the abolition of zamindari system, nationalisation of banks, abolition of privy purse, agrarian reform and a moratorium on rural indebtedness to remove all obstacles in the way of providing social justice to the people.

The Government wanted to restrict the right to property in a just manner to end exploitation of man by man, Mr. Verma said.

New era for coal industry

Calcutta, June 15 (Samachar):
The Indian Coal Industry will soon enter a new era with its first shipment to Europe, itself the home of good coal, according to K.P. Mukherji, Commercial Director of the Coal India Ltd.

He told newsmen that an Indian ship would start loading 25,000 tonnes of low volatile coal at Paradip Port in Orissa from June 15 for power houses of Belgium.

This would be followed by the execution of a trial shipment order from France and two ships with 25,000 tonnes of coal each would sail out from India in July and August.

Coal India, Mr. Mukherji said, was now exporting zero point four million tonnes of coal to Bangladesh and 50,000 tonnes to Burma.

"We can build round this a considerably higher level of exports but for the fact that we are waiting for the Haldia Port to come up. As soon as Haldia is ready by the beginning of 1977, we will have a very optimistic prospect of coal export to EEC countries," he said.

After these trial shipments were approved, the export target of Coal India next year was expected to be 2.5 million to three million tonnes.

Mr. Mukherji said the Coal India expected to export a total of one million tonnes of coal in 1976-77 and earn foreign exchange of over Rs 500 million. If Haldia came up in time, the figure of one million tonnes would be exceeded.

The Coal India was also exporting the South East Asian markets as the oil crisis indicated there was a potential for export of non-coking coal.

For the current year a firm order for 315,000 tonnes of coal and 15,000 tonnes of hard coke from Bangladesh had been secured. A further order for 75,000 tonnes of coal from Bangladesh Railways was expected to be finished shortly.

Spurt in tourist arrivals

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The upward trend in tourist arrivals in India from the beginning of the year is continuing.

Tourist arrivals in April, 1976 registered an increase of 14 per cent over the same month last year. A total of 36,747 foreign tourists arrived in the country during the month as against 32,263 in April, 1975.

Tourist arrivals during January-April, 1976 totalled 170,790 as against 155,640 tourists in the corresponding period of 1975 marking an improvement of 9.7 per cent.

More for research

New Delhi, June 12 (Samachar):
"Special attention" will be paid to science and technology programme during the current year under India's annual plan for 1976-77 formulated by the Planning Commission.

The allocation for science and technology will be stepped up during the current year by 38 per cent compared to that of 1975-76.

The Science and technology plan for the current year envisages Rs 1583 million against Rs 1145.3 million for 1974-75.

A number of new research and development (R and D) projects will be taken up during the year by various organisations.

Under agriculture, during 1976-77, greater emphasis will be laid on research in post-harvest technology, germ plasm collection and conservation, fungal and other diseases of rice, wheat rusts and mildew of bajra.

No central plan for compulsory sterilization

New Delhi, June 15 (Samachar)
India's Health Minister Karan Singh told Parliament that the Government had no plans to have any Central legislation on compulsary sterilization.

The Minister said the centre had however agreed to the proposal that if any states wanted to have legislation on the subject, the Centre would have no objection. "But the Central Government cannot have a legislation without providing a proper infrastructure in the particular field. In this particular context there has to be more hospitals and doctors which are not adequate at the moment. If any State has these facilities, it can certainly have a law applicable in the State limits."

He said the limit of children prescribed under the law should not be more than three. He denied that the Government was using pressure or coercive methods to compel people to undergo sterilization. If any complaint was brought to his Ministry's notice, it would be looked into.

Dubai contract bagged

New Delhi June 12 (Samachar):
The Projects and Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) has won a Rs 80 million job in Dubai against strong international competition.

The contract involves supply of materials and construction of a 72 km long 132 kv. high tension transmission line.

M.M. Luther, Chairman of the PEC, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, told newsmen that site work had begun within 24 hours of the award of the contract which is to be completed in 18 months.

PEC's associates in the Dubai project are a Calcutta firm which was specialised in executing port contracts.

June 24, 1976

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On this occasion, to accommodate the advance bonus drawing, ticket sales will cease at 6:00 p.m., Thursday, June 24, 1976. So, get your ticket now, because they're going fast. And watch the special one-hour Wintario show live on TV from Hamilton June 24 at 9:00 p.m.

*one year claiming period

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INDIA TIMES

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EMERGENCY

This month India is celebrating the first anniversary of the declaration of Emergency by Mrs. Gandhi. Though one year is not too long a period during which the performance of a nation can be meaningfully discussed, it would indeed be possible to obtain some indications regarding the direction the country is currently taking.

In order to have a balanced look at the situation, one has to look at both the plus and minus sides. First the plus side:

The performance of a government in a developing country such as India should be looked at from the angle of the hard economic realities. Here is a nation that has not been able to provide its people the basic necessities for its ever growing population despite full fledged democracy along with all its parapharnelia free press, multiplicity of leaders, numerous strikes, free expression of opinion etc - being in existence from 1947 to 1975. There was little or no self discipline. Corruption was rampant. Population increase remained unabated. Productivity was lagging. Inflation was galloping. Morale was low. Black money was king.

During the past one year the above gloomy picture seems to have given way for a brighter outlook. This is not simply deducted from the government's press releases or the material presented in the controlled newsmedia. Those who have visited India in the past year have been unanimous in praising the new order and the new hope they found in India under the Emergency. It appears to an impartial observer than india, at the present time is doing much better economically than ever before.

Of course one often reads and hears a lot about political repressions in India in the Western Media. It seems to us that such reports are highly exaggerated and often invented by westerners who have never had anything good to say about India - democracy or no democracy.

On the negative side one should mention the "dynasty issue". India being what it is, and Indians being what they are, it is easy to have Sanjay Gandhi built up so well as to inherit his mothers mantle. An arrangement of that type would certainly put back the country to the days of Maharajas and Maharanis.

Also there is a tendency for governments of this type to become increasingly corrupt as years pass by. This should also be carefully watched.

Handicrafts to earn Rs.2.5 billion

New Delhi, June 13(Samachar): India will export handicrafts worth about Rs 2,500 million in the last year of the fifth Plan, D.N. Saraf, according to Development Commissioner of the All-India Handicrafts Board.

The export of handicrafts has been steadily increasing year by year. The encouraging trend in exports indicated that the target fixed for the last year of the fifth Plan would be exceeded. A higher target would be fixed for each year of the Sixth Plan, he said.

Mr Saraf attributed the big jump in the export to development of new designs to cater to the needs of foreign buyers, training of craftsmen, promotional activities and institution of awards to craftsmen and exporter performances.

The setting up of training and research centres to improve designs and techniques, developing markets and publicity, drive also helped to increase exports, he said.

Indian handicrafts were exported to over one hundred countries. West Europe, particularly West Germany, and the US continued to be the major buyers of India's carpets, metal wares, wood carvings, hand-printed textiles, ivory goods and imitation jewellery. the US, however, was the biggest single buyer.

The European Economic Community was evincing keen interest in Indian handicrafts. Two designers visited India last year and two more were expected shortly. This year an Indian team would visit Japan and Australia and another Canada and South America to explore new markets, Mr. Saraf said.

Letters

Having recently returned from India after a three month stay, my husband and I have only just received and read the April 1st edition of the Canadian India Times. In this edition we read an article by Robert Luiz titled "Indian Airlines: Do they ever learn?"

I am an English woman married to a Bengali, and my recent journey to India was my first. During our stay we travelled a great deal in India, and by many modes of transportation. We started from Calcutta (my in-laws place) and went to Delhi, Bombay, Trivandrum, Kanya Kumari, Madras, Puri, Konarak, Aurangabad, Poona and many other places.

We travelled by air-conditioned and first class train a few times, but mostly we went by third class (now second class) train. We also used scooter rickshaws, cycle rickshaws, manual rickshaws, tangas and taxis. We too travelled by Indian Airlines, so therfore we had experience of the Indian airports (Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta).

I can sympathize with Mr. Luiz, because he obviously had a bad time, as many people have had, caused by inefficiency on the part of the Airlines. However, I would just like to point out that Bureaucracy, poor manners and inefficiency are not confined to Indian airports alone. You can find this anywhere you go - even in the west. I can vouch for this personally, after travelling through Europe, living in Canada for two years, and finally emigrating to the USA (not to mention England, my own country).

I cannot understand what he expects when complaining about the standard of cleanliness, in Indian airports (Bombay in particular). We too went through Bombay airport, though ours was a domestic flight and not an international one. I did not find it to be the "sanitary nightmare" he declared it to be. The porters, airline officers, immigration officers and other workers were not so shabbily dressed at all. We had out lunch in the Bombay airport restaurant, and we were served by clean, neat and polite waiters in a clean restaurant at a clean table. If Mr. Luiz ever went to a restaurant in an out of the way place such as the railway restaurant in Rameshawaram, then he might consider the airport facilities to be heaven-sent.

The lady who gave me my security check did wear a faded sari, but does that matter? How can you expect people who are so poor to wear bright new clothes all the time?

If Mr. Luiz has ever been in an Indian public washroom in a small village or town, as I have been, then he might find the airport washrooms to be just fine. The one that I used in Bombay airport was "European style" and clean.

Mr. Luiz compared Indian airports's standards with those of airports in the West. It is ridiculous to expect a poor country like India to have standards equal to those in the West. All that type of thing is not so necessary in India because flying is not the main mode of transport. Why whould India spent millions of Rupees perfecting it's airports for comparatively few passengers, who seem to expect the same high standards wherever they go?

Indian airlines

Mr. Luiz went on to relate his experience at the hands of Indian Airlines. As I said before, I feel very sympathetic towards him because it must have been a very frustrating experience. However, all these faults are not confined to India alone, as my husband and I found out when we were going to India by British Airways, and also before we joined that flight in New York.

We had to stay in Chicago for one night before going on to New York. We made reservations for a hotel that was only one mile away from the airport. However the driver of the hotel bus took us to another hotel which was about six miles away from the airport. The driver lied to us when we asked whether he was taking us to the wrong hotel. He just said that we were going to the right place. His reason for taking us there was because he was given extra commission to do that. With great difficulty we managed to get back to our original hotel.

In London we had to change our plane for the Calcutta flight. My parents came to see us in the airport, and they approached the British Airways information desk.

British Airways announced my husband's name over the loud-speakers, but when my husband approached the information desk, they denied that they had announced his name.

Luckily my husband saw his name on a paper in front of the girl with whom he had spoken. When he asked why his name was there, the girl said that someone was enquiring about him. This was the same girl who told him that she had not announced his name. So only due to his persistence was I able to see my parents who came 200 miles from Monmouthshire to see us. so, Mr. Luiz, you can see that the airline companies in the West are not as efficient as you think.

Then we started for Calcutta on the B.A. flight. Just after we left Kuwait for the final destination of Calcutta, we were informed that there was fog in Calcutta and that we may have to go to Rangoon first. However, they did promise to take us right back to Calcutta, because the fog would be gone by that time. So we went to Rangoon. Then came the shock. We were informed that they would not be going back to Calcutta at all, but straight on to Singapore. All the stewards gave different excuses, and none of them were satisfactory ones, which made the passengers very angry. They took over 50 passengers to Singapore who were supposed to get off in Calcutta and by their own admission they left 50 passengers for Singapore stranded in Calcutta.

The whole episode was filled with frustration, and the thing that angered most of us was the total indifference of the crew. They were not apologetic and their attitude was that it was just too bad for us. The steward informed us that at least we were going to be put up in a nice hotel. When my husband said that he didn't care about the hotel, that he didn't want to go to Singapore and that the B.A. service was disgraceful, the reply was, "If you had travelled by Aeroflot they would have just dumped you in the airport lounge and left you."

There was no food on the plane because they were supposed to pick up supplies in Calcutta. For breakfast we were given the choice of one piece of cheese or one cookie. Can you imagine not getting a meal for 12 hours on an "efficient" western airline. To cut a long story short, we arrived in Calcutta 40 hours late after one day in Singapore and an 8 hour wait in Bankok airport. My poor aged in-laws got up from their beds at 3 a.m to meet us at the airport only to find that we would not be there. We sent a telegram which never arrived. Needless to say, we transfered out return flight to Air India without any problems.

Also, the plane from London to Singapore was dirty and ancient. Condensation dripped from the ceiling every time the plane landed or took off. On our return trip the Air India plane was spotless.

This is just to show Mr. Luiz that incompetancy, bureaucracy and poor manners are not confined to India alone.

Customs and Immigration Officers all over the world are probably the same. They are equally arrogant and rude, but we think that British and Canadian immigration officers are probably the worst- especially when dealing with coloured people.

This has been our experience. Surprisingly, we had no trouble with Customes and Immigration in Calcutta, though we heard some dreadful stories about them. They were very helpful.

At any rate after our B.A. experience we shall never travel by them again. Another airline which is not good is Air Canada, which has very poor service too.

In conclusion I would like to say that when a Western person travels in a country like India, they should try to prepare themselves beforehand that they are not going to get the amenities they are so used to getting in the west. when you are in a different country you just have to accept their standards and not expect to get anything different. If you are not prepared to do that, then you should not go there. It is very easy to find faults if you look hard enough, but it is also possible at the same time to see good.

I felt that I had to write this letter in defence of India and it's airports, because I see so many articles from people who have been to India and have come back with only the bad things in their minds. To them it seems that finding one bad thing means that everything in India is bad.

I found many good things in India including the beautiful temples, the symbols of India's past such as the Ajanta Caves, the beautiful hand-made crafts, and of course the people, who were all very kind to me.

I do not know how Mr. Luiz can say that the welcome at the airport indicates the general attitude of the people. Just because a customs officer or other worker is not at his best behaviour, it does not mean that the rest of the population is like that.

Mrs. Linda J. Routh
Forrest Park, Ill.

Letters

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Letters

Violence in the media

I congratulate the Royal Commission on Vipience in the communications industry, for taking up the commendable task of a delicate inquiry in a society which prizes free expression.

I agree with the definition depicted by the Royal commission, the nature of violence as action which intrudes painfully or harmfully into the physical, psychological and social well being of persons or groups. It fits so nicely with the mental framework or the philosophy of life of the people from India.

RECOGNIZING THE SCOPE OF THE ISSUE

1. Violence in General

I place social structures - interrelated economic political and cultural institutions and systems under question in order to examine whether in practice they actually promote or impede the well-being of the minority groups in Canada. Do these systems encourage free, responsible, behaviour or limit it. Most probably, such concern probed a panel discussion amongst the members of India Canada Association which took place in Jan. 25, 1976 for the first time in Ottawa. Unfortunately, it was discovered that there was a communication gap in the Canadian society too, especially so because of the violent incidents happening in Toronto recently — a man at a subway station was thrown on to the railway tracks after he was beaten up badly, and when the train was approaching the station, he narrowly escaped because of the alertness of the operator; a woman was molested etc. etc. Those incidents appeared to be rooted in facial hatredness in our society. Indications are that society is geared towards a better standard of living and has sacrified rationalities for economic gain. We are in a sense experiencing the frustration of seeing a great portion of human lives disappear without meaning or significance.

2. Violence in the Content of Media

Man is gregarious by nature, hence has invented various means of communication such as TV, radio, newspapers, books, magazines etc.

My concern with the media and the violence, while continuing to believe in free expression, is clear as the media has shown an appalling lack of concern about the effects of particular media practices. The major news media view themselves as a source of unbiased information. It is this news function on which we base our concern. We strongly endorse the view that the journalist reporting hard news is obligated not to take sides on the many issues which confront, and sometimes divide, our society. The continued viabilitiy of the first amendment depends mostly on a credible presentation of the kinds of information which will enable our citizens to discharge their democratic responsibilities and to provide the news in a frime likely to produce the minimum amount of audience distortion during assimilation. This is the journalists new values and practices which consistently distort information in a direction likely to intensify inter-group tensions - which the tendency to equate news with the emotional impact clearly does - are a liability of their differences.

3 TELEVISION

The research literature on the courses of violent behaviour teaches that violent behaviour is usually the result of interacting social forces of which television content may be one. It is unlikely that any one can show, except in the unusual cases that such and such is the effort of such and such portrayal.

However, the menu (wrestling, boxing, hockey game, mystery movies and Kojac etc.) being offered by TV is heavily saturated with the violent contents including incidents of persons intentionally doing physical harm to one another. Television is perceived as the most credible and believable source of information on the reality of the world, by the old people and children. The former, therefore, call for law and order.

PHASES LEADING TO VIOLENCE

Human nature is basically "evil" is stressed too much in the western society. Nature is violent, no doubt, but man has conquerred it to a great extent. Himalaya is no more a God to Indians after the Mount Everest conquest, and moon-landing is no more a mystery to the world.

The phases leading to violence as described by Rollo May are very useful in the search for reasons for society's increased crime level. He says:

"Violence has its breeding ground in importance and apathy. As we make people powerless, we promote their violence rather than its control. Deeds of violence in our society are performed largely by those trying to establish their self-esteem, to defend their self-image and to demonstrate that they too are significant. This type of evaluation suggests some of the roots of violence in our efficient, technological and competitive society.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The establishment by the government of a research bureau where public could place healthy criticism on TV programs etc. in confidence. At least the Govt. is apt to be more responsive than a self perpetrating corporate management with such tremendous power.

2. The development of feature film industry for TV in Canada with less violence...it will help in solving the problem of unemployment to some extent and also discourage imported violent movies from the States. That is, if we in Canada are to survive we should create a social environment less marked by societial tensions.

3. A variety of programs such as multicultural programs as a substitute of late night mystery movies produced in such a way as to be appealing to all, will be desirable.

By S. Usmani
Ottawa.

Baloon can replace satellite

New Delhi June 11 (Samachar): Balloon can be used instead of a satellite to provide television coverage throughout India, according to a study by the Electronics Commission.

The study says 18 balloon-borne transmitters can do the job at one-fifth the investment cost for the conventional system.

Development and democracy

By T. J. Samuel

The following article was published in A.I.C.C. Economic Review in March 1960 under the caption "Planning and Compulsion". It will be read with interest on the first anniversary of the declaration of Emergency.

The author later took a Ph. D. in Economics from University of Toronto, while on a Commonwealth Scholarship, immigrated to Canada and is the founder of the Canadian India Times.

The most serious question in India which has not yet been satisfactorily answered is whether in a country with very low levels of living, the forces of democracy will succeed to impart to the people that minimum of concerted determination to enable them to advance and that minimum of national discipline which is necessary for economic development. More than 12 years have passed since India attained her Independence. But has the progress of India been as rapid as is desirable? Has the enthusaism of the masses in fighting the foreigners been reflected in developmental activities so as to put the country firmly on the road to rapid economic progress?

Rate of Development

A comparative study of the rate of economic development of India and some other countries of the world, especially China, will be revealing. According to the Year Book of national Accounts Statistic 1958, published by U.N.O., the average annual growth of per capita income of U.S.A. is 3.5 percent, of France 3.8 percent, of Italy 4.9 percent, of Austria 5.9 percent, of W. Germany 6.5 percent and of U.S.S.R. 8.5 percent, but of India only 2.5 percent. According to **The Listener**, economic development of China is still faster than that achieved at any time in the U.S.S.R. or any other country in the world. Why is it that China which was the most backward Asian, underdeveloped country till recently, was able to attain remarkable progress in economic development while India lags behind? The obvious answer is that in China the State has played and is playing a unique role in promoting development. There are a few who would pinpoint the rapid economic recovery of W. Germany as a result of the liberal policies of Dr. Erhard. But the fact remains that for W. Germany it was only a question of **reconstruction** whereas for underdeveloped countries like India it is a matter of **construction**. Germany had the necessary capital or access to capital and enough of technical know-how and entrepreneurial talent, whereas India lacks all of them and had to start from scratch. China was more or less in the same position as India when she started economic development. Therefore, India can learn more lessons from China than from W. Germany.

Role of the State

Professor Mason in his book 'Economic Planning in Underdeveloped Areas' says that there are special factors which assign a more significant role to the State than that played by it in the already advanced countries during the corresponding period of their growth. This view has received wide acceptance. But the more important question is, what should be the nature of governmental action for economic development? Was the governmental action in India for accelerated economic growth much of a success?

An impartial student of economics cannot escape the conclusion that though the action of government in India has not failed completely, it has not succeeded to the extent necessary. And after a decade of economic planning, it is time to look back and see our shortcomings with a view to avoid them in future. Also, it is time for rethinking and for reformulating the policies that have been found wanting in the past. To quote Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, "Rather one great purpose of central economic planning should be to make it more possible for the Government to adjust in a rational way to the changed circumstances the new experiences won, and, indeed to new nuances no how things are and how they ought to be."

Lack of national Will

The chief bottleneck in our planning is the lack of united national will to development. From the experience of communist countries we find that discipline and dedication are essential, though it is accompanied by drabness to a certain extent, for economic progress. One can easily find fault with a police state which compells the individual to do what the State wants to do. But Dr. Myrdal says that "the young komsomol boys and girls from the big cities, whom I found working on the irrigation projects on the Hungary Steppes might have been under some compulsion to go there, but the more important drive was their enthusiasm and their devotion to the national needs." Here in india among our masses there is no enthusaism. Nor is there any compulsion from the Government. No wonder, we are progressing only at a snail's pace.

China's Example

The energy and enthusiasm of the Chinese in building up a new China contrasts with the lack of enthusiasm of Indians in building up their country. Here are a few examples to show the zeal of the Chinese. Mr. Walton A. Cole reported in the **New York Times** that a Scottish sea captain told him that never in his thirty years' experience of all parts in the world had he seen a 7000-ton general cargo unloaded so quickly as that week in Shanghai. "In a turben factory near Shanghai a drum beat at noon and bells rang while workers dashed to hear the latest production statistics. They greeted the statistics with excited cheers, as though they were hearing football results." Mr. Alfred Fabre-Luce wrote in **The Encounter** as follows, "In China, one sees men who have made their 'rendevous with destiny.' I saw the peasants from early dawn moving out in columns and their movements have a kind of frenzy. Docotors in Shanghai hospital sleeps at home only once a week ('We have to keep an eye on all the patients') and they were privileged. The effort seemed to imply both governmental fervour and at least a measure of mass consent."

Comparing India with China the same author observes, "Travelling in India, one sees hundreds of thousands of dreamers who seem to be awaiting improbable assistance from abroad." In his recent writings, Walter Lippman makes the following observation, "What troubled me was the disparity between the revolutionary objectives of the Third Five Year Plan and the mildness, the almost Victorian mildness and the normality of the Indian political system. It requires a revolutionary change in the traditional way of life of the Indian masses."

Time Factor

How can we bring about this revolutionary change ? Is it possible to have this by the organised pressure of a popular movement to inspire the people make them do voluntarily the kind of things that in a Communist China are done by compulsion? Our experience in planning and failure of our efforts to stir the imagination of the masses prove that if we leave everything to the sweet will of the masses to be done voluntarily by them, we will fail. India does not have all the time in the world to solve her tremendous problems by persuasion alone. So far the masses have refused to be persuaded and, therefore, the alternative is a bit of coercion plus an intensified driver of persuasion. The bulk of the effort which is required for development has to come from within India. To quote Dr. Rao, "the motivation employed gets clothed in non-material terms, in terms of an emotional stimulus. Churchill could promise his nation only 'blood, sweat, toil and tears,' to rouse his people to heroic deeds to preserve their political freedom. Something similar is required if the Indian masses are to be enthused." But all our efforts during the last 12 years have failed to create that enthusiasm and sense of national emergency. Therefore, we have no other go than to resort to some measures of compulsion.

Wanted A New Economic Policy:

As Prime Minister has asked, "can we allow people to do whatever they like and thus hope to reach the goal of prosperity?" Indian planning is at crossroads now. As we are on the eve of the Third Plan now, it is time for fresh thinking. We want a New Economic Policy for India. The NEP of U.S.S.R. was to relax the controls in the interests of greater development. In India, to achieve the same end, we need an NEP which will curtail an excess of freedom. In U.S.S.R. the problem in 1928 was too much of control. Here it is just the opposite, too little control. We must hasten to curtail the freedom of a few for all time, the freedom of all for some time, to have freedom for the millions for all times. Only well-concerted policies of government curtailing individual freedom a little in the interests of national development coupled with concentrated efforts on greater persuasion, can create a dynamism and a discipline which are not there now but which are so essential for a far-reaching economic revolution on a gigantic scale. It is well to remember the warning of an American journalist, "The essential economic problem of ndia must be solved within a few years, or it may well become insoluble."

India has no quarrel with the U.S.

New Delhi: The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has said that India had neither any quarrel with the United States nor had it done or said anything which could be construed as against friendship or against improving relations with that country.

Mrs. Gandhi was replying to a question put to her by the editor of the "Canberra Times" in an interview here recently.

The Australian editor asked the Prime minister whether the two "significant" initiatives taken by her recently - one to upgrade India's diplomatic relationship with China and two, to have talks with Pakistan for normalising diplomatic relationships - would affect India's relationship with the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Gandhi said that her country was grateful to the Soviet Union for the understanding they have shown of India's problems and difficulties, but the Indo-Soviet relations were not opportunistic. They were based on a clear and realistic appraisal of what was mutually beneficial. The Soviet Union knew and appreciated that Indo-Soviet friendship did not preclude the country from improving its relations with countries near or far, which was one of the main planks of India's foreign policy.

Asked whether there was anything inhibiting a similar relationship with the United States, the Prime Minister said:

Well, we have no quarrel with the United States as such. I can only say that on our part, we have not done or said anything which could be construed as against friendship or against improving relations."

Mrs. Gandhi was asked to spell out "Specific aims" of her proposed visit to Moscow. She replied: "I have no aims. It had been put off for a long time."

Asked whether she visualised "a steady proliferation of the nuclear weapon capacity in South Asia," Mrs. Gandhi said:

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

"We are firmly opposed to nuclear weapons and we have consistently been of the view that their elimination should be accorded the highest priority in disarmament. India has also stood for the prevention of the proliferation of all nuclear weapons whether by the nuclear weapon states or by the non-nuclear weapon states. Our own nuclear energy program is dedicated to peaceful and development purposes only. Our nuclear experiment of May 18, 1974 was in the context of this program and it has no political or military implications whatsoever. India has behaved as a responsible country and will not do anything which can in any way contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons."

Regarding India's future plans for the use of nuclear energy, the Prime Minister said "we have been using it for medical purposes, we export radio-isotopes, we are experimenting with methods of storing and preservation plant mutation and we are studying the data of our experiment to see whether such explosions can help in mineral deposits and things like that."

The magic name of Gandhi

By George Mathew

When Prime Minister Indira Gandhi closed down the world's biggest democracy last June the key question was: why? Was it, as she claimed, to defeat a conspiracy or reactionaries, Hindu nationalists and criminals poised to tear India apart?

Was it, as many hoped (and still wish it were), a high price in freedom to be paid for the necessary task of dragging India by its bootstraps out of a never-ending economic mire? Or was it merely an expedient means of saving Mrs. Gandhi's own political life?

Thanks largely to the monsoon and increased exports, India's economy is in a rare mood of hope; but even if Mrs. Gandhi's economic policy as dictator is a jot or two better (because less anti-business) than it was as democrat, the right way to move toward freer markets is hardly to shut down freedom first.

As for conspiracy, if conspiracy there was, it had crumbled under the first blow. Indians have shown a strange passive unresistance. It looks as if self-preservation was her main motive.

The remarkable ascent of a 30-year-old youth leader named Sanjay Gandhi has revived the same questions in another form. Did Mrs. Gandhi put many thousand people in jail, remove freedom of speech and habeas corpus and muzzle the press not just to preserve a throne but to build a dynasty? The one-mother-one-son rule, seems to be yes.

It is a measure of the cult which has developed around the son of Mrs. Gandhi and the grandson of Jawaharlal Nehru that, recently, when Indian newspapers were reporting (albeit on inside pages) that a canal was being named after him, that a constituency in Uttar Pradesh had asked him to stand as its member of Parliament and that his supporters there had acclaimed him as "Messiah Sanjay", other Indians were insisting that he had suffered a relative eclipse.

There was almost certainly an element of wishful thinking in the belief that India's prime minister had decided to cut her own son down to size. Sanjay is the favorite devil figure for critics of Mrs. Gandhi's regime.

But there also seems to be some substance behind the rumours that the prime minister has started reining in her wonderkid because of a series of misjudgements that could yet cost her dear.

Reining him in for the moment, anyway. Although Sanjay has admitted that he and his mother do not always see eye to eye — for example, about Mrs. Gandhi's Communist allies, whom Sanjay has publicly insulted — the prime minister has undoubtedly endorsed her son's arrogation of power, much as her father encouraged her own early political career.

Amateur psychologists in India offer two plausible explanations for this phenomenon: the classic suspicion of a dictator who ends up trusing only family and family retainers; the equally classic guilt of a working mother and single parent who overcompensates by bestowing gifts — first money, in the form of the licence to build a non-productive car factory, and now power.

A third explanation for Sanjay's meteoric rise since last June is that he proved himself his mother's best political adviser at that difficult time by counselling her to defy the courts, the opposition and even her own arty and to proclaim that emergency.

Sanjay's ever-increasing authority during the past 11 months has not been based on any formal position; his only official job is on the executive of the Congress party's youth wing. But his magic name and the control his mother has delegated to him over appointments have allowed him to extend his influence — in an unpredictable and fear-inducing way — right throught the Congress party and the bureaucracy.

He has also used his patronage powers to build up the beginnings of an independent political base particularly in the states nearest the capital. Ironically, however, it was in Delhi itself where control over the local administration is strongest that his aggressive political style caused the first major explosion of anger since last June.

The seeds of what is now know as the Turkman gate incident were sown last autumn, when Sanjay embarked on a campaign to clear out Delhi's slums. The aim of demolishing tumbledown shops and shacks, which were often both illegal and dangerous, and resettling their occupants in proper housing outside the city, was hygienic in itself.

But, not only did the abrupt removals damage a functioning community, they imposed punitive transport costs on subsistence workers and often landed them in worse sanitary conditions than those they had left behind.

Still, none of these grievances stirred people to action until the clearances coincided with Sanjay's other favourite campaign, compulsory sterilization.

More use of sterilization in India would do much good. But Sanjay's ham-fisted way of going about it has already discredited it.

Sterilization vans moved into the Moslem quarter of old Delhi near the Turkman gate in early April, accompaned by bejewelled members of Sanjay's youthful entourage. Reports that young boys, newly marrieds and old men were being hauled in for instant vasectomies raised tempers among local Moslems who oppose sterilization on religious grounds.

In this atmosphere, on April 19, bulldozers arrived to raze yet another set of hutments.

Like most stories in censor-bound Delhi, what happened next comes in several different versions. One account has it that the spark was lit when Moslem women, defending their homes, were attacked and carried off by police; in another it was the demand that displaced residents show proof of sterilization before being granted a suburban plot as promised that set the Moslems off; in the official version, the Moslems provoking police retaliation by hurling stones and bricks at the demolition men.

What is certain is that several hours of fighting followed in which hundreds of people were injured and perhaps 50 or more killed. The lieutenant-governor of Delhi, a close associate of Sanjay's, looks like being the scapegoat for the incident; he is being transferred. But the pattern of Sanjay's activities since April 19 suggests that he too has been diciplined.

When the Turkman gate battle erupted, Sanjay was with his mother in Simla — a holiday said to have been arranged to allow some stern motherly talk about earlier excesses. In the month between the day of the battle and the recent tour of Uttar Pradesh, Sanjay appeared in India's controlled newspapers only once — in sharp contrast with the almost daily front-page adulation he had been receiving until then.

During that month a message is said to have been sent to all state chief ministers on Mrs. Gandhi's instigation, ordering them to discontinue celebrity treatment for Sanjay; and newspapers were advised to keep him off the front page.

At the same time the sterilization campaign in Delhi was put into low gear and the health minister told Parliament that compulsory sterilization would not be national policy.

These moves are almost certainly no more than tactical retreats by Mrs. Gandhi. She faces two new and potentially ominous threats: first, that the sterilization campaign could provide the focus for widespread popular resistance a la Turk man gate; and second, that Sanjay's brusque style and dynastic pretensions could push unhappy members of the power elite, including the Congress party, into the arms of the opposition.

Neither of these things has happened so far, although mutterings against Sanjay have gone beyond the drawing rooms in Delhi.

Service chiefs, whose silence throughout the emergency has been a crucial underpinning for Mrs. Gandhi, recently criticized him indirectly by protesting the high-handed behaviour of his crony-in-arms, Defence Minister Bansi Lal.

Yet the most optimistic of Mrs. Gandhi's opponents see no channel for bringing about any real political change in the near future.

It is because they know that all the safety valves have been shut that the Gandhis have become obsessed with the possibility of assassination. Rumors of an attack on Sanjay which swept through Delhi earlier this month were alost certainly unfounded. But the security surrounding the prime minister is more massive than ever before. So are the queues of astrologers at their Delhi bungalow.

Mrs. Gandhi is clearly still sensitive enough to the political and astrological climate — the stars are said to be inauspicious for her this month and next — to make marginal concessions like pulling Sanjay out of the limelight for a time.

But what she has not yet grasped is that the true danger to the Nehru dynasty lies not in their stars but in themselves.

[Economist]

Mine degasified

New Delhi, June 15 (UNI): The Central Minig Research Station (CMRS) in Dhanbad has successfully degasified a coal-mine in an experiment that may pave the way for making Indian mines safe.

Dacoits surrender

Bateshwar(Uttar Pradesh):-June 14 (Samachar): Sixty three dacoits have laid down their arms and surrendered to Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister N.D. Tiwari in this sleepy litte-temple-town on the banks of the river Jamuna.

The surrender, arranged by Sarvodaya workers, promises relative peace in the ravines of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan in the region between the Chambal and Jamuna rivers.

Film

CHHOTISE BAA
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Chatterji
Produced by him

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[Economic]

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Films

CHHOTISI BAAT

Written and directed by Basu Chatterji

Produced by him and B R Chopra

Having made as many as five meaningful low budget films, Basu Chatterji may be considered a master of the minor film. He has developed steadily a capacity to invest his creativeness with a simple charm and deftness all his own. **Chhotisi Baat** is another proof of this penchant. The sweet and sad strains of love are carefully modulated in his latest film which appears superficially as yet another version of the perennial love triangle. It is a down-to-earth and realistic portrayal of a timid boy trailing a working girl with whom he has fallen in love. His frustration over another's dominance over her works itself off in plentiful daydreaming but also pushes him to taking expert advice from an old hand, delightfully played by the evergreen Ashok Kumar. The overall impact of the film is that of a light comedy, built up with the right mixture of fantasy and realism.

In a tradition-bound taboo-ridden society, girls retain the natural shyness to express their emotions while boys acquire even in the city, a warped disposition towards the opposite sex. This aspect of young love in such a society seems to interest Basu Chatterji rather compellingly. Thus **Chhotisi Baat** is an elegant variation of his earlier film **Rajni Gandha**. The leading pair in both is the same; Amol Palekar and Vidya Sinha. Asrani makes up the triangle's third side, and is his usual ebullient, energetic self, utterly confident of winning his girl. Vidya Sinha could easily be taken to be the girl next door and many a working girl would see herself in this role — much in the same way Jaya Bhaduri's screen image beckons young ladies to identify themselves with it. But Palekar's part is rendered the best. He has the appropriate expression of a bushful, flabbergasted lover. All three behave, mercifully, as normal human beings, even Asrani despite the over-smartness which his role calls for. As the retired colonel retailing advice on how to hook girls, Ashok Kumar excels himself, if that be possible. He gets in this movie another off-beat role to which he lives up with likeable elan, even flamboyance the first time he played a buffoon-like girl-chasing part was perhaps in **Victoria No. 203**. Remarkable that at his age he is able to more than live up to the demands of naughty and none-too-easy character roles.

For the fantasy effects, Chatterjee depends on Palekar's pronounced day-dreaming propensity and Ashok Kumar's out-of-the-ordinary rendering of his scoundrelly role. For the realistic touches he focuses on the work-a-day world: bus stops, roads, footpaths restaurants. He knits the film together with gentle care and in-built humour. He is deliberately short on passion or contrived depth. The climax of his films — or the 'beautiful moment' as he likes to call it — works a subtle optimism on the mind — that life can despite its setbacks be lived in a worthwhile way, if one has the nerve to seize the opportunity that comes one's way.

Approval of five films to be reviewed

New Delhi, June 15 (Samachar) The Union Government has decided to review the Censor Board proceedings on the basis of which certificates were issued to five films.

The decision follows a spate of complaints from the public.

The films are: "Dus Numbari", 'Barod', 'Kalicharan', 'Salakhen' and 'Nehile Pe Dehla'.

The Government will review the proceedings in each case and find out the merits on which the clearance certificates were given.

After going through the proceedings, a final decision would be taken on whether or not to withdraw the films from exhibition.

All these films have passed through censors during the current year. Since October last the Government has given repeated instructions to the Censors Board that the films depicting violence and sex should be rejected completely instead of clipping out such scenes.

Meanwhile, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry June 4 clarified that it had suspended the exhibition of eight feature films of May 30 because these violated decency and morality.

A spokesman of the Ministry said these films catered to the baser tastes without any sanctity of educational and social approach.

The suspended films are: 'Gupt Shastra' (Hindi), 'Kaam Shastra' (Hindi), 'Gupt Gyanamu' (Telugu), 'Stree Purush' (revised Hindi), 'Dhampathiya Rahasyam' (Malayalam), Vazhaki Ragasyam (Tamil), 'Marmakkalai' (Tamil), and Gupt Gyan' (Hindi).

According to the spokesman these films were meant for adults. But the younger groups were encouraged to view the films through advertisements and posters as if it had become necessary to educate youth in sex and other matters.

He said the time had come to suspend the exhibition of these eight films. The whole situation would be reviewed to find out whether the films could be exhibited to public in the light of the Government's recent instructions to altogether avoid sex and violence in films.

Production of a crop of films in the name of sex education is a new phenomenon in the Indian film scene, official sources feel. Unless this tendency is checked in the beginning itself, the films shown in the name of sex education might affect the social fabric in India.

Krishna waters award

The Tribunal set up over the Krishna River Dispute between the three Govt's Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, has finally given its revised verdict on the utilization of the waters of this inter-state river.

According to this later award, Karnataka gets 700 TMC ft of water Maharashtra 560 TMC ft. This is no where near Karnataka's demand for 1000 TMC ft.

The crux of the matter is that the three states will not be able to complete all the proposed projects for the utilization of the Krishna Waters in the next 25 years. Even when they achieve their targets, they will not be able to utilize all the available water of the river. It is estaimated that about 20 percent of the water will still remain unused.

A very welcome aspect of this final award is that it has paved the way for the diversion of the water harnessed for the Sri Sailam power project to the droughty Rayala Seema area of Andhra Pradesh. This will mitigate the hardships of the people of this perennial famine-stricken region. (AJS).

New chapter in constitution proposed

New Delhi, June 11 (Samachr): A two-day session of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) which ended here has unanimously endorsed the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee for amending the Indian Constitution.

A significant addition made to the recommendations was the proposal that the Constitution should outline certain fundamental duties and obligations which every citizen owes to the nation.

According to the proposed insertion in the Constitution, citizens will owe "fundamental duties and obligations" to the nation along with the Fundamental Rights they are guaranteed under the Constitution.

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Emergency saved India from anarchy

By Bharat P. Mather

OTTAWA, June 5, 1976

Dr. M. V. Pylee, Director of the School of Management Studies and Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Cochin University, stated in Ottawa yesterday (June 4) that several cock-and-bull stories about India had appeared in the Western press ever since the proclamation of emergency.

On a short visit to Canada after attending a Conference on Entrepreneur Development in Honolulu in the Hawaii Islands, at the invitation of the Institute of Technology of the East-West Centre, Dr. Pylee was addressing a meeting of Indian residents convened under the auspices of the Ottawa Malyalee Association. Mrs. Jaya Subramaniam, President of the India-Canada Association, was in the chair.

BIASED CRITICISM

Dr. Pylee said that Western newspapers seemed to take special delight in giving undue prominence to mundane subjects in India, like naked **fakirs** and snake-charmers, solely with the object of attracting public attention. He deplored the tendency on the part of foreign journalists invariably to project India in adverse light, which they did with the primary intention of misrepresenting it in the eyes of the world.

BANDHS

Whatever had happened in India in recent months, Dr. Pylee elaborated, was the cumulative result of a multitudinous variety of perplexing problems that the vast country, with a 600-million population, had to encounter and overcome during the past quarter of a century. In this context, he referred to the **gheraos** and **bandhs** — closures of several universities due to student indiscipline, and lockouts in industrial organizations, with the resultant hindrance with the normal pursuit of studies and setback in production — that had become the order of the day ever since 1970.

IMPROVEMENT

The country was thus saved from chaos by the timely action taken by the Government in declaring a state of emergency. A marked all-round improvement had since taken place — the prices of all essential commodities had come down and they were easily procurable, the universities had started functioning normally, and there was order and discipline everywhere. Conditions had changed for the better so much so that the people now wanted the emergency to continue for a reasonably longer period.

Concluding, Dr. Pylee said that India, with its national unity as a powerful force behind it, had no reason to be afraid of anything in the world. Time had come when it should no longer be dependent on aid and assistance from other countries. It had to become self-reliant and self-sufficient in all its requirements and stand on its own feet. Only then could it hope to command the respect of other nations.

Rupa Banerjee is national winner

By Manjula Parshot

Sports fans who follow up regularly on the wide world of sports, should by the time this item appears in print, be aware of Rupa Banerjee's recent achievement in the field of table tennis. On May 24 Rupa won the Women's Singles event in the 1976 Canadian Table Tennis Championships held at the University of Calgary gymnasium. Having defeated 1973 Yugoslavian champion Irena Chordas in the semi-finals, Rupa advanced into the finals and won for herself this year's coveted championship after beating Violetta Naisukaitus 21-14. The Women's Doubles (Rupa and Gloria Hsu) was lost to the pair from Quebec. The Men's Singles was won by E. Caetano of Ontario who also won the Men's Doubles with P. Klevinas. Rupa represent the Canadian team at the US International Table Tennis event at Philadelphia June 10-13/76. Currently she and her colleagues, Irena Chordas and Violetta are busy training under the watchful eyes of Canada's official coach Chordas in preparation for the 1977 World Championships at Birmingham, England, and the Commonwealth Championship in Wales. At a reception held on May 5/76 in the Sheraton Hotel, Ontario Premier William Davis awarded Rupa the Outstanding Sports Award 1975.

How did it all start? Rupa's entire family was very sports oriented. Her elder brother was a cricket player in the Indian Cricket Team and her younger brother is a junior table tennis champion in Bengal. Her sister played tennis, so Rupa's parents encouraged her to take up table tennis at the age of 10. At 13, she was a member of the Bengal team in the national Table Tennis Championships. Since 1970, Rupa has made steady progress, representing the Indian team in 1972 at the Commonwealth Championships at Singapore; in 1971 and 1973 she went to Peking, China, for the Asian Championships wherein the Indian team ranked 5th. She also went to Japan in 1971 and 1973 for the World Championships and in 1973 to Cardiff, Wales for the Commonwealth Championships. In 1974, the South Korean team, who incidentally, follow the Chinese team a close second in rank, visited India for a test match. Rupa defeated Park DiMira who then held the position of 4th best player in the world, in a Singles match, and also won the Indian national Championship the same year. Thus, she has represented the Indian team in international table tennis competitions for almost six consecutive years.

With this commendable record and experience, Rupa joined her husband in Toronto in 1974. She played for the Ontario team that won the national Team Championships in 1975 and this year bagged the choicest one all for herself. She is basically a "hitter", using blocks and counter-hits against her opponents. She plays with the "shake-hand" grip rather than the "pen-hold", although she confessed that a backhand is rather difficult to achieve whilst using the former technique. In a doubles game, footwork and movement are of utmost importance. Rupa's experience with Canadian players, including beginners, has revealed that they are excellent stroke players and very hard to crack, as opposed to Indian players who are formidable only when they reach top levels. This is probably due to the highly professional coaching that is given here. I was surprised to learn that in India absolutely no coaching is available at the junior levels whereas in Japan, almost each player has an assigned coach from the start. Rupa felt that this lack of coaching facilities hampers complete development of body and foot movements as well as early recognition and correction of errors.

Besides the usual cash prizes that accompany the numerous tournaments, Rupa has a large collection of trophies and other mementos. Her most memorable occasion however was in 1971, when Mrs. Indira Gandhi entertained her after her visit to Peking. We are all acquainted with the famous "ping-pong diplomacy" that the Chinese employed in cementing the breach that occurred in Indo/China relations after the 1962 invasion. Rupa and her team-mates met Chou-en-Lai and Chairman Mao whilst on a diplomatic tour after the games and today she has a fine collection of photographs taken on the occasion.

India has lost a fine table tennis player, however her loss is Canada's gain. The Indian community throughout Canada is proud of Rupa's achivement, and I am sure join me in wishing her the best of luck and success in the various tournaments to come.

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In defence of the little man

On Thursday evening, June 2, Arthur Maloney, Q.C., Ombudsman of Ontario and a large number of his staff met with the editors of ethnic newspapers of Ontario.

In his presentation, Mr. Maloney, who is very well known to the ethnic editors, elaborated on the history, tradition, authority and aim of the Ombudsman. He further explained the role and function of the Ombudsman of Ontario, particularly those areas in which he might be of special service to the ethnic communities. The idea of this office was announced in March 1975 by Premier William Davis. In this respect Ontario became the eighth province having an office of an Ombudsman.

By now Mr. Maloney has established an office of an Ombudsman where people can come and present their cases in their native tongue, since 20 languages are spoken by the members of his staff. As Mr. Maloney elaborated in his presentation, the very aim of the Ombudsman is to become a defender of the little man, to be the spokesman for the ordinary citizen of this province.

After the meeting there was a question period where various editors presented their points of view.

For information to all readers, the office of the Ombudsman of Ontario is located at 65 Queen Street West, Suite 600, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2M5, Tel 362-7331.

Song of Asia brought to Ottawa

Seven Chief, elders, and councillors from the five tribes in the Treaty 7 area of Southern Alberta introduced the "Song of Asia" at the High School of Commerce, in Ottawa.

"We would like you to bring your musical 'Song of Asia' and perform it for all races, to visit us in our homes, cities, and villages. Together we can restore respect for people and a love for nature so that the hungry are fed, the oppressed are set free, and we are led, not by greed for gain, but by the wisdom of the Great Spirit, the God of all people."

The cast of "Song of Asia" includes former guerilla fighter, university activists, and underground workers. Some have lost their countries since beginning to travel with "Song of Asia". But all have experience in their own lives, the power of obedience to the voice of the Great Spirit.

Speaking in Edmonton, where "Song of Asia" has just been presented, the Honorable Bob Bogle, Minister Without Portfolio with Responsibility for Native Affairs in the Government of Alberta, said, "I would like to say that some of the illustrations that we had shown to us this evening by "Song of Asia", illustrations of man's suffering, man's sorrow, sometimes bought about by nature, but more often by his fellow man, bring a great deal of pain to all us.

IMPORTANT CHANGES TO

RENT REVIEW

LEGISLATION

EFFECTIVE MAY 21ST, 1976

Residential premises: Where the rent for residential premises has been increased by up to eight per cent since January 1, 1976 and rent review proceedings have not been initiated, no further increase in rent for the premises can be made for a period of 12 months from the date of the last previous rent increase.

Mobile homes: Sites in a mobile home park or mobile homes not previously rented for residential purposes prior to January 1, 1976 are exempt from the Residential Premises Rent Review Act.

Periodic tenancies: It is confirmed that the Act applies to periodic tenancies (for example, rental units which are leased for weekly or monthly periods), regardless of whether the lease is written, oral or implied.

Public hospitals and religious institutions: Rental premises owned or operated by a religious institution for a charitable use on a non-profit basis are exempt from rent review. Public hospitals are also exempt.

Federal, Provincial and Municipal Government rental premises: Rental premises owned or operated by federal, provincial or municipal governments, or their agencies, on a rent geared-to-income or limited dividend basis are exempt from rent review. However, privately-owned and operated limited dividend premises remain subject to rent review.

Educational institutions: Also exempt are non-profit educational institutions which provide accommodation for students or staff. However, where there exists a recognized student council or staff association, the institution must consult with them before a notice of a rent increase is given, otherwise this exemption does not apply. A statement certifying that there has been consultation must be filed with the local rent review officer by the institution.

If a landlord has failed to refund to a tenant a rent rebate ordered by a rent review officer or the Residential Premises Rent Review Board, the tenant is entitled to deduct, from as many rent payments as are required, the amount required to recover the rebate order.

Please note a new Application for Rent Review (Form 5A) is now in use for applications for rent review for tenancy agreements which take effect or are renewed at any time during the period from August 1, 1976 to July 31, 1977.

For copies of the new form, or further information about these new changes, contact your local Ontario rent review office. Or dial the operator and ask for Zenith 9-6000. You will be connected to the office, free of charge.

Ontario

Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

Hon. William G. Davis
Premier

Hon. Sidney B. Handleman
Minister

CBC ridicules immigrants

By David Lazarus

In Canada a slur to ethnic pride went by without so much as a black or brown fist raised in protest. The event: the premiere of the **Frankie Howerd Show** on CBC-TV.

As if Mr. Howerd's portrayal of a shiftless British immigrant was not enough, the show added insult to injury by having two white Canadians darken their skins and do some awful Peter-Sellers-imitating-an-Indian impersonations.

The offending scene was when Howerd discovers that he can get work at that dubious Canadian institution — Canada Manpower.

At the office in downtown Toronto Howerd was greeted by a Bermuda-burnt Canadian counsellor. When he opened his mouth the truth dawned. The Bermuda mouth the truth dawned. The Bermuda suntan turned out to be false: The man was supposed to be an East Indian.

When Howerd's case proved a bit difficult the counselor had to consult his boss. Guess who turns up? A burly Sikh in a grotesque turban that was good competition for Johnny Carson's. He too was in "disguise".

All this was simply to show that immigrants are taking over everything — an impression which should be thrown out of the window.

I find it hard to believe that there are no competent East Indian actors around to play those roles. At least the costume designer could have learned to tie the turban correctly.

In Asia when the numerous amateur theatrical societies put on Western plays they wouldn't dream of putting on pink makeup or bleaching their hair.

One has no quarrel with the excellent Frankie Howerd, but the CBC — that bastion of culture — should have known better.

When we learned that the Red Indians on Westerns were not really native Indians it was enough of a shock. Must that stereotype still remain?

There is no harm in poking fun at immigrants at all. But sometimes caricatures stick in people's minds as impressions, and that is the hardest pill to swallow.

Australians prefer Indians

According to an Australian study on attitudes towards immigrants, the Indian immigrant is more welcome to that country than a Japanese, Turkish, Arab, African or Negro immigrant. 21 percent of Australians wanted no Indians as immigrants while 23-39 percent of Australians said they do not want any of the above groups as immigrants. Only 16 percent did not want the Chinese and three percent the British.

20-30 percent of Australians wanted "many" immigrants of British, Dutch, white American and Scandinavian origin 11 to 19 percent wanted "many" immigrants of German, Spanish, Portugese, Italian, Greek, Yugoslavian, Polish, Jewish, Indian and Indonesian origin. Ten per cent or less wanted "many" immigrants of Chinese, Chilean, Japanese, Turkish, Arab, African and Negro origins.

The information is contained in a research report by M. E. Buchanan, 'Attitudes Towards Immigrants in Australia' published by the Australian Government.

Calgary news

The name of Calgary India Canada Society is now changed to "The India Canada Association of Calgary" by a special resolution at a special meeting held on March 28, 1976. The required papers have been sent to Edmonton for Registration.

The response to joining the Association has been overwhelming. Hindu Society, I.S.A., RagaMala and Singh Society have already joined. Gujarati Mandal is holding a general meeting at the end of May to decide on joining the Association. Bengali Cultural Association and Goan Association have expressed strong interest. Aga Khan Ismaili Community Association is considering affiliation.

The following individuals have been sent to the Representative Council of the India Canada Association of Calgary: **Dr. Brij Sood**, Hindu Society; **Dr. R. Sharma**, Hindu Society; **C. L. Narang**, Hindu Society; **Dr. J. K. Wani**, Rag Mala Society; **Dr. D. Venkatesan**, Rag Mala Society; **R.R.S. Chahal**, Singh Society; **A. S. Mangat**, Singh Society; **R. S. Sandhu**, Singh Society; **M. S. Sandhu**, Singh Society.

RAVI SHANKER AT HIS PEAK

Ravi Shanker, Alla Rakha and Noda Mullick were at their best of to provide a unique opportunity to Calgarians to the classical music of India. The audience was spellbound by the excellent performances by the artists. The concert on May 2nd was attended by about 1,200 persons.

It was indeed a roaring success for a young and thriving RagaMala Society.

BENGALI CULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF CALGARY FORMED

A new organization to foster and preserve Bengali culture has been formed in Calgary. Those interested call: **Mr. S. T. S. Roy** - Presiden (271-5320); **Mr. A. K. Chakravarthy** (246-8249).

SIKH TEMPLE WELL UNDER WAY

Calgary: The new Sikh Temple at Strathcona heights will be completed in its first phase by early 1977. Construction is expected to start in the summer of 1976.

The Singh Society needs your financial support. For pledge forms write to Singh Society, P. O. Box 445, Calgary, Alberta or call Ron Chahal, A.S. Gahunia, Dr. Dhaliwal or A. S. Mangat.

Tourism creates jobs.

Here's what Ontario is doing to attract tourists...and what you can do to help.

The development of tourism in Ontario contributes substantially to our province's economy. It represents 150,000 jobs, $2.6 billion in revenue, and boosts our image all over the world. And the money that tourists spend helps pay for Ontario's own needs.

Your Ontario government is working hard to promote tourism by helping develop tourist facilities, maintaining travel information offices, and advertising Ontario attractions to promote our province as both vacationland and convention centre.

But that's only part of the job. You can help with the other part. After all, the best part of any trip is the people one meets – and when visitors come here, you are the people they meet. So you can help Ontario – and indirectly, yourself – by being friendly to tourists, by making them feel welcome. That way, you'll be "selling" tourism, "selling" Ontario, and helping us all.

Naturally, the more you yourself know about Ontario, the more knowledgeable you'll be when you talk to others. So get out and look around. Take your own holidays in Ontario – it's a great province to visit even when you live here, with places you've heard about all your life but probably never seen.

Write for a free "Get to Know Ontario" kit which includes the Travellers Encyclopedia, "Coming Events," and a provincial road map.

Write to: Ontario Travel
Department 3
Ministry of Industry & Tourism
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario

Ministry of Industry & Tourism
Claude Bennett, Minister

William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

World Sikh Conference held

The first World Sikh Conference was held in Toronto, on May 29-30 , 1976.

The subject matter, "The Sikhs and their future" was discussed and debated at length, resulted in three resolutions all of which were passed unanimously.

RESOLUTION NO: 1

The First International Sikh Conference takes cognizance of the state of affairs in the northwestern part of India. We are deeply distressed by the high-handedness of the Indian Government and conniving at the suppression of the Punjabi language by various state governments, including Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, and, in particular, Haryana.

Creating illogical boundries for the newly formed Punjabi-speaking state, apportioning only a small fraction of the budget to the development of the Punjab, placing hydro-electric and irrigation projects under the control of the central government, and repressing Sikhs who made a just demand for the Punjabi Suba are some of the discriminatory actions at the government level.

The tactics of divide and rule are being unabashedly employed, even to the extent of interfering with the management of Gurdwaras. The attempts to split and mutilate the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee are directly contrary to the promises made to the Sikhs by the Congress leaders, including Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, and are a flagrant encroachment on the right of religious freedom.

The large scale arrests of the Sikhs under the present suppression of democracy illustrate the progressively worsening outlook of our community in India.

The delegates to the conference believe that the ultimate security of the Sikhs lies in the creation of an independent Sikh state which can preserve Sikh culture and religion. We exhort the justice-loving people of the world, and the Sikhs in particular, to work to achieve, by peaceful means, the independent, sovereign state of Khalistan.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

In response to the February 1976 letter of S. Mohan Singh Tur, President Shromani Akali Dal to Sikhs living abroad, the first International Sikh Conference here at Toronto resolves to support the demand of Shromani Akali Dal that citizens rights including freedom of Speech, Press and association be restored at once in India and urges upon the Government of India to cease forthwith their blatant trampling of people rights.

RESOLUTION NO. 3

The First International Sikh Conference here at Toronto, resolves that the dual citizenship rights be accorded to the people of Indian Origin.

Conference on rural development

India Development Service (IDS) is co-sponsoring an International Conference on "Strategies for Rural Development in India" to be held in London on the weekend of July 3-4, 1976. The other co-sponsors of the conference are India Development Group (UK) and the India Society of Imperial College of London.

The conference will be addressed by such eminent persons as Dr. E.F. Shumacher, Founder and Chairman of the Intermediate Technology Development Group (UK) who is also the author of the internationally known book "Small is Beautiful", Nobel Luareate Jan Tinbergan, Chairman of the United nations Development Committee, Arne Haselbach, Director of Vienna Institute of Development, the Rt. Hon. Judith Hart, M.P., Former Minister of Overseas Development (UK) and Ian cDonald, International Director of War on Want (UK).

The agenda of the conference includes (1) Rural Development in India - the nature and extent of the problem, The role of International Voluntary Agencies and non-governmental organization (3) Foreign Aid (governmental) and rural development in India (4) The role of appropriate technology, (5) Organization of rural poor as a vehicle for rural development and (6) New strategies to accelerate the pace of rural development in India.

S. R. Hiremath, Chairman of India Development Service will be participating in this conference as the IDS representative. He has been actively associated with development activities related to India over the last several years working with various organizations in the U.S.

Those who are interested in the details of the International Conference on "Strategies for Rural Development in India" to be held in London should write to: T. R. Rameshbabu, IDS, P.O. Box 980, Chicago, Ill 60690 or call: (312) 733-2044, (312) 968-5021.

Investment ideas

by Manjula Parakot

SICOM stands for State industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. On June 4, 1976, S.M. Kelkar, Managing Director of SICOM, together with the reptesentatives from India Investment Centre in New York, enlightened an Indian gathering on the various investment incentives and schemes available to Indians residing abroad.

Promotion of industrial development in India is SICOM's primary objective. Mr. Kelkar advised that those individuals interested in any investment venture should contact them at least six months prior to their scheduled visit to India. Thus data and information could be collected, applications processed and initial obstacles overcome by SICOM.

Questions from the audience centred primarily on the current economic situation, labour conditions, level of inflation etc. prevalent in India today. Mr. Kelkar's response to the above public concerns was bright and positive. It is hard to guess just how convinced the listeners were, despite Mr. Kelkar stressing that the present climate was excellent for investment.

Since its inception in March 1966, SICOM has assisted 2,127 units, out of which 1,278 are already in production. Their growth centres are in Poona, Nasik, Tarapur, Aurangabad, Ahmadnagar and Nagpur. The incentives they offer include liberalized importing and licensing policies, repatriation of profits from India, Income Tax Relief and Wealth and Tax Exemption.

ALUMINIUM OUTPUT TO BE STEPPED UP

New Delhi, June 12 (Samacher): India's aluminium production capacity will be stepped up by 60 per cent by the end of the sixth Plan to meet the growing demand for aluminium on a long-term basis.

According to official sources, it is proposed to set up an additional capacity of 154,000 tonnes during the remaining period of the fifth Plan and in the sixth plan.

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The fare (which includes a free stop-over in Bombay or Delhi) is $798 economy round-trip from New York. The minimum stay is 14 days, the maximum 120 days. (During June, July and August, the minimum stay is 21 days). If you leave on Friday or Saturday – or return on Saturday or Sunday – there is a surcharge of $15, but, if you choose our European stop-over, this surcharge is eliminated eastbound.

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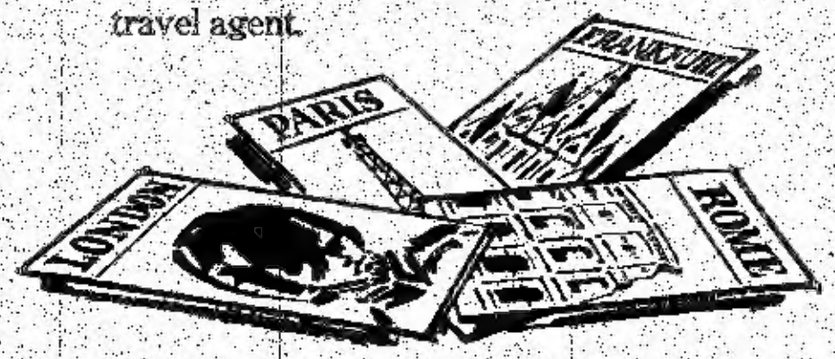

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Suitable match for an educated Sikh gentleman (clean-shaven) 43, well-established in Montreal. A slim, beautiful and simple girl about 30 years, 5'3". Should correspond. No restriction. Box 1042, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from personable, well-qualified and settled young men for fair, attractive Kerala Nair girl, 24, well educated (M.A. English) from decent family. Please reply with photograph and phone number. Box 1071, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match required for fair, very beautiful well-educated Nair Girl (Kerala) 33, holding responsible, lucrative position in Canada. Correspondence invited on behalf of or from tall, handsome, well qualified bachelors. Photo requested. Box 1072, The Canadian India Times.

Engineer 32, Punjabi origin educated in England and India, working in Canada seeks educated and intelligent girl. Apply K. S. D. 200 Brock St. N., Sarnia Ontario.

Kerala Nair family well settled in Canada invites correspondence from well settled bachelors in Canada, around 28 years for their accomplished daughter. Send full details of status, family background, etc. to Box No. 525, Station "Z", Toronto, M5N 2Z6.

Wanted match for young, 25 year old Brahamin, Indian army Leutenant, intends to settle in Canada. Visiting well-settled brothers (one engineer; another doctor). Caste no bar. Please contact Mr. Deepak Yamdagney, 11 Rockfernway, Willowdale Ontario (416) 491-0027.

Suitable match for a sweet, college-educated immigrant Punjabi Ramgarhia Sikh girl, 22. Box 1078, The Canadian India times.

Looking for a suitable match for a widow, 26, with one child. Box 1079, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited with returnable photograph from good looking girls (27-30) for a well established business man from Rajasthan, Canadian immigrant. No bar. Apply with full details to Box 1080, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from educated well-placed men for tall, very pretty, educated (M.A., B Ed.) Menon girl from Bombay currently vacationing in the U.S. Apply soon, preferably with photograph. Box 1081, The Canadian India Times.

Match wanted for good looking Sindhi, professional man, 32, 5'8". Box 4043, Westmount, Que.

Maharastrian girl (slim and beautiful) coming from a well known and respected family settled in Karnatak. Multilingual, age 32. Two brothers well settled in Canada with their family. For further information call 416-742-3763 or write: 239 Clearbrooke Circle, Toronto, Ontario, M9W 2G7.

Wanted a match for a tall, slim, attractive, convent-educated, B. A. (Hons.) girl, 21, and belonging to a very respectable Jat Sikh family. Father a retired Colonel, currently visiting Canada. please apply to: R. Singh, 855 Pembridge Cres., Kingston, Ont. Phone (613) 389-7645.

Match for a Jat Sikh boy, 30, 5'6", 133 lbs. fair, handsome, M. Sc., M.S., B. Ed., U.S. educated, teacher, Canadian Citizen, owns house. Supply details with a picture to: Box 264, Station "R" Toronto.

Correspondences invited for two Ramgarhia Sikh, beautiful, slim and homely girls, 26 and 28 - qualifications M.A., B.T. and B.A., B.T. Write full particulars to Dr. Hanjan, K.S., 83-30 Victor Ave., No. 721, Elmhurst, Queens, N.Y. 11373, USA.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well qualified Hindu bachelors for a good looking Saraswat Brahmin girl, 26, 5'6" tall, holding a decent job. Interested parties may please phone (416) 421-6626 for further details.

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Panel Discussion

The Committee for Freedom in India (CFI) and Indians for Democracy (IFD), Chicago, in cooperation with India Association of Northwestern University are sponsoring a panel discussion on "The Crisis in India" to be held on Saturday, June 26, 1976 at 3 p.m. at Norris Student Center Northwestern University, 1999 Sheridan Road, Evanston. The event marks the first anniversary of the declaration of state of emergency and consequent loss of freedom and civil liberties in India. For more information, write to: CFI, P.O. BOX 672, Franlin Park, Ill. 60131 or call Richard Murray at 288-0877 or Mr. S.R. Hiremath at 968-5021.

Andhra Cultural Assn.

The Andhra Cultural Association, Edmonton is a non-profit organization formed in Jan. 1969 to preserve and promote Telugu language and culture among immigrants to Canada from Andhra Pradesh, India. As part of the literary activities of the Association, a manuscript magazine-entitled "Vani" is published annually. Perhaps this is the only such magazine to be published from Canada.

The fifth annual volume is about to be published in August, 1976. We invite laterary, scientific and technical contributions for this volume. The articles, stories, poetry etc. written in Telugu may be sent to the address given below so as to reach us by July 31, 1976.

Andhra Cultural Association,
P. O. Box 3282,
Postal Station D.,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Bombay artist to perform in Ottawa

Padma Vijayanagar famous Bharatanatyam and Kuchipurdi dancer of Bombay will perform at the Museum of moon auditorium, on Tuesday, July 6, 1976 at 8 p.m. The proceeds will be donated to the India Canada Association charitable trust.

The performance is sponsored by ICA, South India Cultural Association and the Indian students' association of both Carleton and Ottawa Universities.

They Were Elected

Gujarati Samaj, Saskatchewan 1976-77: President: **Arvind Patel**, 1st Vice President: **Ravi Patel**, 2nd Vice President: **Praful Patel**, Hon. President, **Dr. H. Gorania**, Secretary-Treasurer, **Mahesh Kapadia**, Public Relations Officer, **Dr. Dinubhai Patel**, Executive Members, **Pravin Tawar, Dr. Niru Patel, Ratilal Kawa, Vijay Khakhar, Mahesh Thakore, Dr. Mohanbhai Desai, Mrs. Gita Thakkar, Chandra Kania.**

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